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Is published every Wednesday and Saturday, and during the session of the Legislature, three times a week, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at Four Dollars a year, payable always in advance.

**THE WEEKLY EDITION**  
Is published every Thursday, at Two Dollars a year, always to be paid in advance.  
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Circumstances have delayed the continuation of the "Mysteries" this week, but we shall progress with them as rapidly as possible.

From the *Goshen Democrat*, Sept. 11.

**The Troubles at the Centre.**  
Our readers are aware that A. F. Morrison, Esq. has issued a prospectus for a new paper to be published at Indianapolis, to be called the *Indiana Democrat*, and that Chapman of the State Sentinel has taken up with him like a possum on a flea. We have but little to say on this subject, and that little shall be to the point.

We have no confidence in Morrison and never had, nor do we believe that he is competent to fill the station of a leader for the Democratic press of Indiana, either in talent, tact, or political honesty. He is one of those men who has made politics a trade instead of a principle, and who stands ready to co-operate with disorganizers and factionists, in the overthrow of the fundamental principles of Democracy, the majority's rights. In the Senate he was the privy councillor of the Bank, voting day after day against compelling her to resume specie payments, and out of the Senate he has been pulling the wires, and shuffling the cards for selfish ends until we confess we have lost confidence in the man and don't care who knows it. We would just as soon "give him Ellick" as any other organization.

But while we say this much of the leader of the piratical craft, we are not prepared to be very lavish of praise on the Sentinel. The Chapmans took hold of the State paper, when it had completely flattered out, when there was not enough of the vivifying principle in it to keep cool and body together. They brought with them a good supply of energy and industry, and published a paper in its external appearance creditable to themselves and to the party. They encountered difficulties and embarrassments but they have made money, and we are glad of it. Still there were particulars in which we were disappointed.

When they saw a factious minority through intrigues and stratagem appropriating to themselves all the offices in the gift of the Legislature in direct opposition to the will of the majority, the Chapmans were dumb. And when they even themselves were defeated by the same rascally process they had nothing to say. That was the time when these mysteries should have been revealed, and when every traitor's name should have been proclaimed upon the house top.

Their situation indeed was critical—their bread and butter perhaps depended upon their silence, but they would have found strong hands and stout hearts to back them in their exposure of fraud and villainy even at that time. It is for such purposes that a Sentinel upon the wall is needed to guard and protect the rights and interests of the people. In this particular we thought at the time and still think that the Chapmans did not do their whole duty, but whether any body else would have bettered the matter we cannot say. Few men can appreciate the responsibilities of their situation, and no man can know without trying them. As a general thing, they have done well, and in the present struggle they ought to be, and must be, sustained. They are worth as many Ellicks as it would take to fill the Governor's office.

So far as we are concerned, there is much praise in the above remarks of Dr. Ellis, mixed though it be with partial censure, as we have any disposition to lay claim to. And even the censure is to a great degree neutralized by the doubt expressed in conclusion, whether others could have done better, under the circumstances, than ourselves. We never recur, even in memory, to the particular difficulties alluded to by the Democrat, without feelings of extreme pain and regret; and, were it possible, would utterly forget them. Should we consult our own feelings, therefore, we should personally be as loath to speak of them now, as we were, for political reasons, at the period of their occurrence. But to continue utterly silent, would be a tacit confession of wilful delinquency, to which we can plead no guilty, with a clear conscience.

Alluding to the events of the session of 1842-3, the Democrat says, that when we "saw a factious minority through intrigue and stratagem appropriating to themselves all the offices in the gift of the Legislature, in direct opposition to the will of the majority," we were dumb; and that even when we ourselves "were defeated by the same rascally process," we had nothing to say. This is true; and it must certainly strike every one forcibly, that our reasons for silence, or our doubts as to the expediency of denunciation, must have been very strong, when we restrained ourselves from saying anything in relation to our own defeat, as well as that of others, to some of whom we entertained feelings of strong personal as well as political friendship. If we had acted according to the bent of our own impulses, we should have taken a course somewhat different from that which we did take, perhaps; but then "the responsibilities of our situation" had to be taken into consideration. Standing in something of a representative position, others might have been affected as well as ourselves; and however willing we might have been to incur responsibility and run the risk of personal injury, it was a delicate point to decide whether or no we should subject others to the same risk, contrary to their own wishes.

We may hereafter have something further to say in relation to the difficulties alluded to by the Democrat, which will show that we could not well have acted otherwise than we did, with safety to our party.

**Hon. E. M. Chamberlain.**

We copy in another column an article from the *Goshen Democrat*, in favor of the Hon. E. M. Chamberlain as a candidate for the U. S. Senate. It speaks warmly in praise of Mr. Chamberlain, but not more so than he deserves. We can respond with a clear conscience to every sentence, for there is not a man within our knowledge, more fully entitled to the complete confidence of the Democratic party than Mr. Chamberlain.

The Evansville Journal, a snappish little whig concern, thinks that our party is much too "decent" for us; and the Corydon Gazette, another whig paper, thinks we are much too "decent" for our party. After these geniuses get the difference fairly between them adjusted, we hope they will not fail to notify the world thereof.

N. B. We used to tread on the Evansville Journal's corns a little.

The Winchester Patriot says "the Chapmans now have other matters to attend to besides that of skinning coons." True, sir; we are just now skinning skunks; and after we get their hides well varnished on the fence, we shall turn over the denuded carcasses to become leaders of the Whig party, if it be simple enough to receive them in such a capacity.

We hold all Politicians to be ENEMIES of the Democratic Party who attempt to disturb its Unity, destroy its Organization, or defeat its Candidates.  
—New Hampshire Patriot.

# The Indiana State Sentinel.

Published every Thursday.

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**Hon. Robert Dale Owen.**  
We took the liberty two or three weeks ago, in commenting on a paragraph from the Brookville Democrat, to say in behalf of Mr. OWEN, that he never, for the sake of political preferment, would violate his duty to just party discipline in the slightest degree whatever. Our knowledge of his high sense of personal honor, as well as our intimate acquaintance with his past political character, was to us a sufficient guaranty for speaking as we did. But as the Lawrenceburg Beacon, and perhaps some of his friends, may not deem our declarations as of any weight, we take the additional liberty to quote a few sentences from letters recently written us by Mr. Owen, though they were not intended by him for publication.

In a letter dated Sept. 7, and written by Mr. Owen before he had seen our comments on the Beacon's use of his name, he says:

"I should have written to you at once on receipt of the Lawrenceburg Beacon, that first mentioned my name for U. S. Senator; but for a severe domestic affliction, finally terminating in death, and which unfitted my mind, for a season, for all attention to business."

"I desire no office at the expense of the union of the party; and if I cannot become Senator with the consent and good will of those who have borne the burden and heat of the day, I am content to remain as I am."

"I have always held it [the Senatorial office] to be as honorable as any other office, not excepting one in the cabinet; and one in which almost all the great reputations of our country have been made. If my friends, on consultation, see fit to place my name before the Legislature, as the choice in caucus, I will not deny, that it will be to me a source of high gratification. But, on the other hand, I hereby authorize you, in case the majority of the Democratic members prefer another name, and in case any of the minority still press my claims, to say for me that I hold him no true friend of mine, who will do so. Acquiescence, at once and with frank good will, in the decision of a regular caucus, I hold to be the duty of a true Democrat."

"I trust this matter to you, and shall probably not write to any one else on the subject."

In a subsequent letter, dated Sept. 10, Mr. Owen says further:

"Since I last wrote you, I have received the Sentinel of the 4th inst. (Sept.) in which you quote, and comment on, the Brookville Democrat's article on the Beacon's nomination."

"You will have perceived by my last, that when you endorsed for me, I would be the last man in the State to 'violate my allegiance to just party discipline'—your confidence was not misplaced."

These extracts we think will be quite enough to satisfy every one as to the course which Mr. Owen will pursue on this subject. And we think we cannot be mistaken in the belief that that part of Mr. Owen's letter which we have printed in *Italics*, will be recognized as the only proper and safe rule for the selection of a candidate, and one which should, and will be, adopted and adhered to by the representatives of the people, let the consequences be what they may.

**The Next Speaker.**

A communication in the United States Journal, under the above caption, presents the name of our distinguished fellow-citizen, the Hon. J. W. Davis, in connection with the filling of the chair of the Speaker of the popular branch of our National Legislature in the following manner:

"It is not due to the West that the Democracy of the House of Representatives should look thither for its candidate! This question answered affirmatively, who, among all her talented representatives stands more conspicuous than JOHN W. DAVIS, of Indiana? His legislative experience is not of a day, but of years—as a parliamentarian no man stands higher, uniting to natural and acquired abilities of a high order, the most untiring industry, and much practical experience; as a presiding officer, he cannot fail to satisfy the House, should he be placed in the Speaker's chair."

As one of the Democratic leaders in the late election no one did more effectual service than Dr. Davis, and his written pledge, publicly made, that Indiana would give her vote to Polk and Dallas, was gloriously redeemed; his district has shown its approbation of his faithful services, and cannot but hope the next House of Representatives will place him in the high position for which his urbanity and gentlemanly deportment, his perfect regard for right, his devotion to republican principles, and his ready business talents so well capacitate him. Firmly, most firmly has he stood up to all the principles of the democratic party, unshaken by fear, unswayed by hope, unshaken by power. On every great question which has agitated the political waters, he has battled sternly and unflinchingly with the democracy of the Union, determined to sink or swim in the good cause with which, from his youth, he has ever been connected."

We are obliged to the correspondent of our metropolitan cotemporary for this expression in favor of Dr. Davis, and assure him that he has not said too much. The great north west was not "considered of" in the selection of a cabinet, and, without the slightest disposition to grumble, we think it quite legitimate, and in good taste to say that the Speaker ought to be selected from a north western State. At least, such selection will be desirable to us. Dr. Davis's experience, and other considerations, seem to designate him as the man to whom the north west will give its voice. In the House of Representatives of our State he has presided with perfect success, and long service in Congress has made the rules of parliamentary decision, and the order of business, very familiar to him.

We say hurrah for Davis! Pass it round.

**Masons and Odd Fellows.**

These societies are now fitting up the rooms in the third story of Norris's Block, in fine style, as Lodge rooms. The Odd Fellows now number about 50, and are on the increase. The Masons are taking a new start, and are being inspired with a spirit of commendable ambition, which we have no doubt will add to the efficiency as well as to the number of the fraternity. The objects of each we believe to be praiseworthy, and the spirit of generous rivalry and emulation, which each will excite in the other, will have a tendency, if petty jealousy do not prevent, to extend their ability to do good.

The Odd Fellows are building a fine hall in Louisville, which is thus described by the Courier:

Its width is 50 feet, depth 100, height from ground to comb of roof 62 feet. It consists of three stories, the first 10 feet to ceiling, the second is 20 feet, the third 15 feet. The ground floor is laid off into two store-rooms, with main passage between, 16 feet wide, running through the building; 2 large school rooms and Grand Secretary's room. The second story has a large saloon, 47 feet wide by 80 deep, lighted up by ten windows 16 feet high, each, surrounded for a concert or assembly room—on this floor, and attached to the saloon, are two large retiring or dressing rooms. This is by far the largest room in the city, and is admirably adapted for the purpose intended from its superior location. The 3d story is devoted to the uses of the Order, and is divided into two large and airy lodge rooms, two anti or preparing rooms, a library and reading room. The front, as high as the top of the first story, is of stone; the rest is intended to be of rough cast. The building, when completed, will cost about \$12,000.

**Hit on all sides.**

The redoubtable ex-cashier, who once done up a letter to Mr. Merrill, seems rather wofly and gets more kicks than coppers for his pains. The Veray Palladium, an excellent journal, neutral in politics, though its editor is not a political neutral, thus speaks:

"How very sensitive these little neutral concerns, the Rising Sun, Blade, and Veray Palladium are, because we, in our own way, choose to announce our preference, as to who shall be the democratic candidate next year for Governor, or who shall be chosen to the U. S. Senate. We would like to know what business such political hierarchies as they have to take exceptions to our course? [And we would like to know what business such a tall man as major done has to murder grammar in that way.—Sentinel.] Such small potatoes as they are, we cannot waste our ammunition on them. We have a way of our own in doing things, and shall take that course regardless of such neutral's opinions. By way of enquiry, Mr. Stephens, have you any choice as to who shall be our next Governor and U. S. Senator? And then, will the very modest bashful young man who edits the Blade enlighten us as to his preference? Come, just speak out; it is very important that your views be known!—Very truly, —Lawrenceburg Beacon."

What upon earth does the ephemeral Major mean by applying the term "political hierarchies" to us? True we cannot sport so large a pair of whiskers as our neighbor did when he "rusted" in the South. By the way it is hinted and generally believed that the whiskers worn by the Major on that occasion were false, false as his political pretensions. Whew! we have a boy only three weeks old, a better democrat than Major Dunn ever was.

By way of enquiry, the Major wants to know if we have any choice for Governor and U. S. Senator. Well, we have that little fellow. The following ticket, we think, would produce a great and astonishing degree of conciliation between the old and young "Haukers."

For Governor,  
MAJOR JOHN P. DUNN,  
For U. S. Senator,  
CHAPMAN'S ROOSTER.

The State Journal asks if it did not occur to us, when giving our sketch of Judge Morrison, that the four directors on the part of the State, who are "all modern democrats," are also in favor of extending the privileges of the Bank, as well as the Judge. Well, it did! But that fact did not then, and will not hereafter, deter us in the least from contending against any extension of the privileges of the Bank, in any way whatever. It has too many special privileges already, and the true interests of the people would dictate a curtailment, instead of an enlargement of them. As for Bank Democrats, we should not give a pinch of snuff for the difference in principle between them and avowed whigs.

The Journal further suggests that we should give a "pen and ink sketch" of Judge Wick, as well as of some other politicians. We do not see that there is any particular reason for this, nor why the Journal should allude to him in connection with the old Democratic "Junto." The Journal certainly knows that he does not pull in their traces, for it knows that they did all they could to defeat his nomination for Congress. It is true the Judge was once a whig, at least nominally, as most lawyers are; nor does he attempt to conceal the fact from the people. On the contrary, he honestly admits it, and gives the reasons, and very good reasons they are too, why he discarded whiggery and embraced the truth. In this respect, if we are correctly informed, he stands in a much better position than the Editor of the Journal does, for he changed from the true faith to the false; from the cause of MAN to that of MONEY—a change which, to say the least, renders his motives much more suspicious than those of Judge Wick. A politician who has changed sides once or twice himself, ought to be careful how he twists others for the same thing.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce notices the arrival in that city, on the 8th inst., of Commodore Charles Morris, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Equipment of the Navy Department, on his return to Washington, after an absence of several months, having been despatched by Mr. Secretary Bancroft, on special service, embracing the examination of several points in the waters of the Western States, with reference to the establishment of Naval depots. The Commodore is last from the Lakes, (via Boston,) having given the shores of those vast inland seas a most careful inspection. There seems to be great activity in both the Navy and War Departments. The Secretaries of each have been closely occupied during the past sixty days in preparing for any emergency that may happen. Col. Totten, of the Engineer Corps, accompanied the Commodore, under instructions from Mr. Secretary May.

**PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION.**—It has become the settled and wise policy of the governments of Europe, says the N. Y. News, to promote consumption. This is the great principle which actuates the British Government, whose every movement is to remove the hindrances to the popular enjoyment of as many of the necessities and comforts of life as possible. This is actually to improve the condition of laborers, whose remuneration is now a small amount of money; as that amount cannot be increased, it becomes matter of policy to allow them to procure as much as possible; all over the world events conspire to this result. The cry has been long "over production," when the real evil has been "under consumption." To enhance consumption is the true method of protecting home industry, and rewarding labor; with the revulsion of 1836-37, the old order of things passed away, and a new era commenced, with a total change in the face of the world. The last decade has witnessed the construction of 4,000 miles of railroads in Europe, laying open every considerable location to enterprise and to favorable markets; the connection of the old and new world by steam; the opening of the hitherto sealed Empire of China to the commerce of the world; the abrogation of internal restriction upon trade in 18 German States; the addition of 11 colonies to the British Empire; an entire change in her system of currency, and an adoption of a liberal commercial policy; and lastly the extension of the United States jurisdiction to the important cotton field of Texas. Each of these events is, of itself, of sufficient importance to have marked a century as extraordinary, and they have all occurred within ten years, and are now beginning to exercise together the vast influence upon trade. The great feature being increased consumption by the many, a bread and firm basis is laid for an almost limitless extension of trade.

New Corn is worth here 10 to 12 cents, and lots are engaged at the latter price, as we are informed. The Whig Tariff is yet in operation, that was to create a great home market. How do Whig farmers like it! Corn at 12 cents and Wheat at 35! Flour one cent a pound!

The funeral of Rev. Mr. Turner, a colored Methodist clergyman, was the largest ever witnessed in Washington, with the exception of that of Gen. Harrison.

**United States Senator.**

From the *Carle Messenger*, Sept. 2.

The Democrats have the power to elect a U. S. Senator. Will they exercise that power in unity and forbearance one towards another as becomes members of a common and important cause, or will they suffer local jealousies and personal predilections to divert the river they now possess, and thus throw the election into the hands of their enemies! The names of numerous gentlemen have been suggested, and doubtless the names of others will yet be presented for this high station, all of whom may be worthy and well qualified. But neither worth, nor qualifications, nor local popularity, should so attach us to any particular individual as to forbid a honest inquiry into the choice of our party. We have our choice among the gentlemen named, but our first and paramount preference is, to see our friends united.

From the *Goshen Democrat*, Sept. 4.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel has anticipated the wishes of the entire body of the Northern Democracy, by the announcement of the name of the Hon. E. M. Chamberlain, as a suitable candidate for the station of United States Senator. We know indeed that Mr. Chamberlain has never expressed to any one a wish or an aspiration for the seat, but we know also that he regards it as an elevation worthy the loftiest ambition of any citizen, and not to be declined on slight considerations. Since the death of our friend, the late President Judge John C. Calhoun, his next favorite for the seat, and with that view will present his name before the assembled Democracy of the State the ensuing winter, for their suffrages.

If, however, it is necessary to form cabals and cliques, to resort to petty intrigues and personal enmities, to stoop to such low and unworthy means, to throw a fire brand into the ranks, to secure an election, then will not Mr. Chamberlain be elected. All who know him, know that such are not his characteristics. Within the last ten years, he has held various situations of public trust, all of which have been obtained honorably and fairly, and filled with equal honor and integrity. As a legislator, he was zealous and indefatigable in the prosecution of the interests of his constituents, while at the same time he paid due respect to the paramount interests of the people of the whole State. His hostility to the vested rights of corporations, was for him a reputation for ultraism, but placed him foremost among the champions of equal rights. Whatever his favorite measures, they were carried honestly and not at all shrunk from difficulty, he quailed under no hardship, he condescended to no intrigues. Wherever his name is recorded, on the Journals of the House or Senate, there will posterity, centuries hence, pronounce it the record of the vote and opinions of an honest man. As a judicial officer, succeeding to the office of President Judge of the 9th Circuit, under a storm of calumny and abuse, he has exerted praise from his enemies, and golden opinions from those whose esteem is worthy an effort to obtain. As a citizen, he is justly esteemed by all—as a Democrat, he is of the straightest cast—bold, fearless, and uncompromising, adhering to principles rather than to men, always ready to defend the rights of the oppressed, and the measures of the progressive Democracy.

Such a man is E. M. Chamberlain, and of such men should the U. S. Senate consist. The Democracy of other portions of the State may not see as we do, but still we ask them to weigh well the claims of all, and let this great good cause triumph over the interests of a few. We are, with an eye single to the interests of the State, and the unity of the Democracy. With such a decision we shall be satisfied.

From the *Brookville American*, (Whig) Sept. 12.

S. E. PERKINS is recommended by the Richmond Journal, and the Muncie Democrat for the U. S. Senate. Perkins is a man who has lived in the West, the East part of the State will be entitled to the Senator this winter, and that S. E. Perkins is as well qualified, as this winter, and better entitled to the station than any other Democrat in the State. From these facts, we can see no good reason why he should not be elected.

From the *People's Friend*, September 13.

The democratic papers throughout the State have expressed their preferences for Senator. The claims of no man have been urged at the expense of others, but all has been done in a spirit of concession and harmony. It is right and proper that one who has so long and so bravely made it known, so that the representatives of the people may act advisedly. When our Legislature can select from among such men as Bright, Whitcomb, Owen, Chamberlain, Smith, Wright, and a host of others whose names have been mentioned, there is no danger of going wrong in our selection. Any one of these is well qualified for the station, and would be an honor to the party and State.

The following communications on the subject of U. S. Senator, both come from distinguished members of the Democratic party in the northern part of the State.

Messrs. Editors:—I see from your paper, as well as from other papers in the State that the Senatorial election to be made next winter in the Legislature is attracting a great interest. I am glad it is so; for in no other way can the voice of the People be so effectively heard and obeyed. The people should be aroused; for this election is a matter which belongs to them, and to them alone, as much so as those who are to be elected. The votes invited by the Representatives; and the only question that a Representative should ask himself when he casts his vote for Senator would be "Is he the choice of the People whom I represent?" I am sure that if you consider by the portion of the Democratic Party in any section of the State believe but what Gov. Whitcomb would be their choice. That he is a man of talents, of integrity, of learning, and of great political knowledge, and in fine, that he is a proper candidate for the station, are all true. Now could the question as to "Who shall be elected next winter to the U. S. Senate from this State?" be submitted to the mass of the Democrats of Indiana, I am firmly convinced that sixteen tenths would respond "JAMES WHITCOMB." The great body of the People never heard of some of the individuals whose names are mentioned in connection with this election. And in avowing this preference for Gov. Whitcomb, I do not desire to be understood as disparaging the claims of those individuals. But the People do not yet know them as they do him. Let me ask your readers this question—Who of all prominent men in Indiana has done the most to revolutionize the State and place her where she now stands? The answer is, James Whitcomb. Why is it admitted on all hands that Whitcomb has done more than any other man in Indiana. Ask the Whigs whose blows hurt them the most and the worst in the canvass of 1843, and with whose name they are connected. They will answer, "That of James Whitcomb." Those who have rendered the most valuable services to our party and in the promotion of our principles are to be displaced by those whose talents and services are of no account. The light here is but only of trifling importance, it will be but a short time until we shall have no one ready and willing to combat the enemy, and Federalism will be permitted again to take possession of the councils of the State and Nation.

It has been said by some few who oppose the Governor, that the party will need his services next summer as a candidate for the office he now holds. But I believe, now that he has passed the year, we can elect some other good man for instance Lt. Gov. Wright, or Joseph A. Wright of Park County. Jesse D. Bright for Governor, and Whitcomb for Senator, I believe will be sanctioned by the mass of the People of the State.

Let meetings be called, as they soon will be, in different counties to appoint Delegates to the State Convention on the 5th of January next, and at those meetings let the People express their preferences on this question. In the absence of positive instructions let each Democrat in the Legislature before he leaves home ascertain the wishes of his constituents; and if it should prove that some other than Whitcomb is the choice of the people, why he, of course, should be elected. Let our motto always be, "Unity, harmony and concession; every thing for the cause, and nothing for me."

**ONE OF THE PEOPLE.**

UPPER WABASH, September 14, 1845.

Messrs. CHAPMAN:—As you appear desirous to ascertain the preferences of our party for United States Senator, I send you through the columns of your excellent Sentinel, to make known mine.

That we should have any division of sentiment on this subject appears to me strange indeed. I do not believe that there is any division among the masses of the democratic party, in regard to the preference of James Whitcomb to reflect the will of the majority; and judging by this rule, one would suppose that great diversity of opinion existed in relation to the matter. I am fully persuaded that in reality this is not the case. I do not think that the democratic party in Indiana have not been careful enough to ask the laboring thousands of the democratic party whom they would prefer. I am fully persuaded that were they to do so, nine-tenths of the entire democratic party of the State would express a decided preference for James Whitcomb. The worst of this has been done for James Whitcomb.

every means in his power, and they have not been very limited, to find out the choice of the real bone and sinew of the republican party, and I cannot be mistaken.

I will venture the assertion, that a democratic poll might be opened in each county in the State, and that almost unanimous vote would be cast in favor of our worthy Governor. Many of the politicians are mistaken in the deep hold which Whitcomb has upon the affections of the democratic party, and I am very confident that as each representing a movement and county in the State will truly reflect the will of its constituents by opposing him.

Whitcomb returned from Washington and found Indiana a Whig State. As the most fortunate occurrence in the annals of our party, he was nominated as a candidate for Governor; he pushed and circulated his "Facts for the People;" he took the stump, and by his industry, his powerful reasoning, was triumphantly elected Governor over much the strongest Whig in the State. His "Facts for the People" have been re-published and extensively circulated in other States, and has been every where a powerful auxiliary to our cause.

I am not one of those who think that any man has a claim to political preferment, but you know full well that the democratic party never forget its friends. Think you not that the democratic party are under a deep debt of gratitude to James Whitcomb? Permit me to say that the man who supposes that the services of Whitcomb in favor of our cause are forgotten by our party, entirely mistakes the public feeling.

As yet, I have heard of no true democrat who is opposed to Whitcomb. They say that he cannot be spared from the next gubernatorial canvass, &c. &c. Have we not a bright, good and true, to take the field? Who pretends that the whigs can bring forward any man who will stand the remotest prospect of defeating him?

For me, I am emphatically in favor of the choice of the majority! I suppose, as a matter of course, that the democratic members of the Legislature will hold a caucus and agree upon a man. Whoever that is, whether it be Whitcomb or some other good democrat, I hope to see him sustained by our democratic members. Let us be as a Cameron trick. Let us not countenance base intrigues with the whigs, when we have the powerful elect every officer to be elected by the Legislature next winter.

One word before I close as to you personally. I am one of the original friends of Gen. Cass, and I am very choice for the Presidency in 1848, but I am opposed, at this time, to the presentation of his name at this time. It seems to me that no true Cass man would take this course. I am therefore opposed to the new democratic paper in its course, it should be founded upon, and it is unwarranted by the party here by every good democrat. As an evidence that these are my sentiments, I subscribed for the Sentinel a few weeks since.

I am very respectfully, your friend truly,  
J. P. C.

**White Water Valley Canal.**

The White Water Valley Canal is now completed to Cambridge City, and in a short time navigation will be carried on up to that point. We learn that it is the intention of the people of Cambridge City, to celebrate the event when it shall occur. We remember the Celebration that took place at Cambridge City, on the 4th of July, 1842, on the event of breaking ground at that place for the then contemplated canal. Then it was a work in prospective, now it is completed. Then, the first spadeful, amidst the cheers of thousands, was thrown out; soon the first boat to the same point will be hailed with equal demonstrations of joy. We rejoice that this work is finished. Whilst its completion will materially advance the interests of Cambridge City, and make that place, for the time being, the head of Canal Navigation, it will also to a great extent, carry out a large majority of the citizens of Wayne County.

The White Water Valley Canal was embraced in the System of Internal Improvement of 1836. The State completed the above work as far up as Brookville, at a cost of \$1,124,775 54, leaving an unfinished portion of 40 miles between the former place and Cambridge City. The cost of completing this unfinished portion was estimated at about \$450,000. The State becoming embarrassed and being unable to prosecute any part of the System of Internal Improvements, the Legislature, at the session of 1841, granted a very liberal Charter to a Company to complete the above work.

By the indefatigable industry and perseverance of the friends of the work, amongst the most prominent of whom may be mentioned Mr. Ira Lackey, now deceased, the Stock was subscribed, and operations commenced. The Company, however, had great difficulties in the prosecution of the work. The Notes that had been issued by the Company, in accordance with the Charter, though amply secured by Real Estate Stock, became so depreciated in value that many of the laborers refused to take them in pay for their work. Through the means of the Company, the Canal was completed as far up as Cameraville, and the balance of the route twelve miles, to Cambridge City, was taken by Mr. Henry Vallet, of Cambridge City, completed by him, for about \$115,000, payable to him in ten years, with seven per cent. interest, and secured by the bonds of the Company. The whole of the work, as above remarked, is now completed, making a continuous Canal navigation from Cambridge City to Lawrenceburg, of about sixty-nine miles, and from the former place to Cincinnati, by way of the White Water Canal that intersects the White Water Valley Canal, at Harrison, of about seventy-seven miles.—Wayne Co. Record.

**AN UNWIRE MOVEMENT.**—We regret to see that some of the professed friends of General Cass are about commencing the publication of a new paper, a paper of the kind, which is called "The Unwire," to be published at Indianapolis, and to be edited by Mr. Henry Vallet, of Cambridge City. We will not attempt, now of hereafter, to disparage the "claims" which this distinguished chief has upon the democratic party; or say aught to derogate from his brilliant fame; but this movement, on the part of his friends, we freely say, partakes of a most censurable indiscretion. Aside from its palpable impropriety, at this moment, as all parties acquiesce in giving the country a report from national political excitement, it is an evident attempt to thrust him upon the party for a nomination, by a premature and partial discussion of that most delicate question—the succession. In this light it will be viewed by many who under other circumstances, would hold the services, high character and exalted patriotism of the General in the most grateful remembrance.

Let the Democratic party, for a time, endeavor to give to the administration of Col. Polk a hearty support, so long as it shall deserve it by a faithful adherence to Jeffersonian principles. The agitation of the Presidential succession is inexpedient and entirely too early.—Seneca Advertiser, Tiffin, Ohio, Sept. 12.

**THE BANKERS AT WORK.**—Some "loose" democrats in Indiana, interested in the State Bank, and who do not possess the confidence of the party, are about to get up a paper at Indianapolis to advocate the election of a bank man to the U. S. Senate, and to support Mr. Cass for President. The Indiana papers generally, so far as we can ascertain, are decidedly hostile to this move—and call upon Messrs. Chapman to "keep a stiff upper lip." Several attempts have been made to get the Messrs. Chapman to desert their political integrity, and high standing in the democratic party, for a position which could only receive the approbation of schemers and corruptionists; but all have failed. It is, however, an attempt is made to force them into the "traces." So far they have resolutely resisted; and we trust they will continue true to democracy in spite of the bankers and their minions.—America Union, Steubenville, O., Sept. 11.

The outrageous manner in which the State is distracted, makes it a matter of surprise that we have succeeded in electing a democratic legislature at last. Look at a map and compare the census of the several counties with the representation awarded to them. You will soon see the injustice of what we complain. Counties like Orange and Posey are put on a level with such as Perry and Crawford, although the latter give only about half the same number of votes. There is hardly a Whig county in the State that does not get double the representation of Posey. As the duty of re-appportioning the State devolves upon the Legislature next winter, we have some hope of a change for the better. Let the democratic members see to it.—Indiana Statesman.

Bancroft's History of the United States has reached nine editions in Paris.

**Germany.**  
SERIOUS RELIGIOUS RIOTS AT LEIPZIG.—Accounts from Germany give a deplorable account of the State of Saxony and other parts of Germany, in consequence of the religious excitement which prevails in that country, and which is every day increasing. On the 12th August a very serious riot broke out at Leipzig, and according to the latest accounts, that city was still in a state of excitement. On that day 17,000 men, the majority of Saxony, who is a Catholic, the general in command of the Communal Guards, arrived at Leipzig to review the guards.

An immense crowd of the inhabitants assembled on the occasion who received the Prince on his arrival on the ground with shouts, hooting, and cries of "Viva Ruge!" "Viva Robert Blum," and "Down with the Jesuits." The review went off for some time quietly, but again the same shouts and cries renewed, and the people were becoming very riotous. They sang the Luther's Cantique in full chorus, and an appropriate song from Schiller's Rauber. The Cantique was again sung, as well as the songs from Schiller, and a good deal of excitement prevailed. At length some person threw a stone at the windows of the Prince's apartments, and the example was followed by thousands of others. The